United Nations E/CN.7/2015/L.9/Rev.1

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
17 March 2015

Original: English

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-eighth session
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Agenda item 5
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Russian Federation: revised draft resolution

Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, from the anti-money-laundering perspective

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting the commitments undertaken by Member States in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1] which, together with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[3] provides a fundamental global framework of international standards for States parties for preventing and combating money-laundering,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[4] in which Member States were urged to continue to foster international cooperation with a view to preventing and identifying cases of

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[3] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

V.15-01894 (E)

Please recycle

laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, and with a view to conducting investigations and criminal prosecutions in that regard,

Noting with deep concern the links that in some cases exist between illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism,

Noting also the efforts undertaken by the Partners of the Paris Pact initiative, on the basis of the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact,[5] to prevent and combat illicit financial flows linked to trafficking in opiates,

Reiterating its call to Member States, in their efforts to combat the laundering of money derived from illicit drug trafficking and other serious crimes, to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing the provisions against money-laundering contained in all relevant international instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and, in accordance with national legislation, the Forty Recommendations on Money-Laundering of the Financial Action Task Force, within its mandate, and by, among other things, establishing new or strengthening existing domestic legislative frameworks to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, the trafficking in and diversion of precursors and other serious crimes of a transnational nature in order to provide for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of money-laundering,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/177 of 19 December 2011, on strengthening international cooperation in combating the harmful effects of illicit financial flows resulting from criminal activities, in which the Assembly noted with interest the work undertaken in countering money-laundering within the framework of relevant specialized regional and international bodies,

Recalling also its resolution 52/9 of 20 March 2009, on strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences,

Expressing concern that the laundering of money derived from illicit drug trafficking and other serious crimes continues to be a global problem that threatens the security and stability of financial institutions and systems, and that may weaken governance systems and undermine national economies and the rule of law,

Expressing concern also that, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes*, less than 1 per cent of the total proceeds of drug trafficking, estimated at 322 billion United States dollars per year, is confiscated, and stressing in this regard the need to achieve better results through increased and strengthened cooperation and participation in anti-money-laundering efforts at the national, regional and global levels,

[5] See E/CN.7/2012/17.

Noting that drug traffickers are making increasing use of new information technologies, including the Internet, online payment systems and virtual currencies, as well as vulnerabilities in financial systems, including financial centres,

Recognizing the contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthening the ability of Member States to implement measures against money-laundering linked to drug trafficking and to assist them in preventing and combating illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking,

Noting the work currently being undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on analysing drug trafficking from a business model perspective,

Noting also that, at present, there is a need to continue to improve international cooperation to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information between Member States on illicit financial flows related to drug trafficking and laundering the proceeds thereof, with a view to the prompt freezing of the relevant assets, as appropriate, and further investigation by Member States, in accordance with national legislation,

Recognizing the importance of analysis and understanding of how drug traffickers and those involved in related money-laundering activities receive, transfer, use and store money for the development of national anti-money-laundering strategies and allocating resources for the adoption of practical and effective measures to undermine the drug trafficking business model,

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by Member States in establishing legislative and institutional systems and procedures to prevent and combat illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, and encourages the further development of such systems and procedures;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation by implementing, as applicable, the provisions against money-laundering contained in relevant international and multilateral instruments;

3. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to analyse illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking and their interaction with the licit economy and to identify, where appropriate, key vulnerabilities in the business models of drug traffickers and money-laundering networks;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to consider building upon the results of relevant analysis, to put into practice necessary measures to prevent and combat illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, including for reducing the vulnerabilities of financial systems and of designated non-financial businesses and professions to the infiltration of illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking;

5. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with national legislation, to develop methodologies for collecting information on financial transactions related to drug trafficking and laundering the proceeds thereof, and encourages the investigation of drug trafficking cases to be accompanied by a parallel analysis of the financial component of those cases and the disclosure of schemes of laundering the proceeds from drug trafficking;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to exchange good practices and experiences, including, when appropriate, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to enhance the prevention and combating of illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking;

7. *Also calls upon* Member States to strengthen national and international cooperation among law enforcement agencies, financial intelligence units and other agencies engaged in countering money-laundering;

8. *Welcomes* the level of interaction already achieved between Member States and the private financial sector with regard to identifying trends and exchanging relevant information related to illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking, and encourages Member States, in accordance with national legislation and, where necessary, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant regional and international organizations, to enhance that interaction, including in financial centres and vulnerable commercial sectors;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work, as appropriate and within existing resources, with Member States and relevant organizations to collate good practices in existing regional and multilateral systems and procedures designed to alert Member States about illicit financial flows linked to drug trafficking and laundering the proceeds thereof;

10. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with national legislation, to cooperate with the private sector, including financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions and providers of money or value transfer services, in order to identify financial transactions related to drug trafficking and laundering the proceeds thereof, with a view to further investigation;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.